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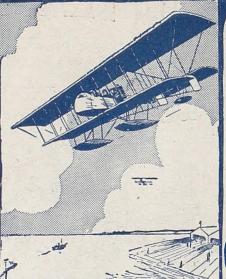
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"Of the tens of thousands of young children who die every year, probably one-half could be preserved and developed into useful men and women. This preservation of life will rest chiefly on the simple factor of purity and cleanliness of the children's milk."—Extract from an article by "A Physician," "Daily Mail," June 11th, 1915.

# PREVENTION IS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

"Milk is contaminated repeatedly on its way from the farm to the consumer, besides being in many cases dosed with preservative drugs to conceal its unusholesomeness; then the mother does her bit' in the war on child life by allowing the milk to become further contaminated."—

Extract from an article by "A Physician," Daily Mail," June 11th, 1015.

No Glaxo-fed baby, intelligently fed and nursed, need suffer from the effects of a contaminated milk supply. Given a pure, whole-cream, germ-free milk—and Glaxo is that—you have preventative means in your hands.

# BABIES' GREAT DANGER—SUMMER CHOLERA.

"The hot weather diseases are nearly all food diseases. Summer cholera of children and allied diseases, destroy more life than the white plagus itself. Now summer cholera is due almost entirely to impurity of milk, and improper feeding of very young children."— Daily Mail," June 11th, 1915.

Glaxo comes to you in dry form, protected in a parchment bag, enclosed in a hermetically sealed tin. Each feed is freshly prepared as required, merely by adding boiling water; served from a sweet, clean Glaxo Feeder, there can be no contamination.

# CURE IS GOOD, BUT PREVENTION IS BETTER.

"In London the Children's hospitals are kept working throughout the late summer and early autumn by summer cholera." —Extract from an article by "A Physician," "Daily Mail," June 11th, 1915.

In 1911, when summer cholera was playing havoc with babies, Glaxo proved a preventative, and in the hands of a doctor a curative agent. To quote an extract from the *Practitioner*:—

"In reply to a letter of mine written to Dr. — who is attached to the Park Hospital at Lewisham, London, with regard to the 800 children under their care fed during the epidemic, he tells me that 450 children under 5 years of age were put on this food Glaxo. By this means, as he apily puts it, they succeeded to a great extent in 'dodging the epidemic,' which was surging round them."

Give your baby GLAXO and ensure him, or her, developing a strong, sturdy, robust body and a sound, healthy constitution. The best is not too good for your baby.

GLAXO BABY BOOK FREE.

Sent on request by GLAXO, 47R, King's Road, St. Pancras, London, N.W., Proprietors: J. NATHAN & CO., Ltd., Wellington, N.Z., and London. Glaxo is British Made and British Owned, and only British labour is employed. Like all things British, Glaxo is thoroughly good and genuine.

Extract from the Health Report of Rotherham:-

During the month of Sep ember, 240 babies under cn2 year were fed on Glaxo and only one died. Amongst the remainder—about 160-37 died."

# IS YOUR BABY'S FOOD FREE FROM STARCH AND FLOUR?

"Another matter of great importance with regard to feeding during the hot weather is the avoidance of starchy foods for infants under 9 months. Infants cannot, with rare exceptions, digest starch in any form, and the baked flour, bread, and other starchy foods so commonly given at this early stage are not only useless as nutriments, but they tend to throw the stomach out of order, and to lessen the child's normal resisting powers against attacks of the microbes which are so deadly at that period of life."

— The start of the start o

Glaxo contains no starch in any form. No baked flour, malt or cane sugar. Just the solids of pure, fresh milk, with all its sweetness permanently retained at the source of supply. The Glaxo process causes the curd of the milk to form small flaky particles instead of a dense, leathery clot.

# SCIENCE HAS GIVEN A PURE MILK SUPPLY—GLAXO.

"If during the next 5 years we can secure a supply of absolutely unadulterated milk, free from disease germs, from preservatives and from added water, we should have at least one million more workers and fighters in the land twenty years hence than we shall have if there is no improvement in the milk supply as it is at present,"—Extract from an article by "A Physician," "Daily Mair," June 11th, 1915.

Glaxo is milk—pure milk—clean milk—germ free milk, with the disease-carrier—water—driven off. As evidence that Glaxo is absolutely free from adulteration and disease germs is the fact that it has been persistently used at Infant Milk Depots throughout the United Kingdom for seven years, Sheffield alone having purchased over 100,000 lb.

Ask Your Doctor!



Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, 1913.

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.

"BUILDS BO

BONNIE

BABIES."

# The Illustrated War Mews.



FLYING AGAINST THE GERMANISED TURKS: BRITISH PILOTS AND OBSERVERS AT THE DARDANELLES.

# THE GREAT WAR.

THE gigantic struggle in Galicia has, and must have, all our attention at the present moment. It is obvious that the Austro-German forces are staking a great deal on their immense effort here, that they are determined to take Lemberg, and rather more than

Lemberg, and that to an extent—rather less than the glowing Berlin communiqués proclaim—they are making headway. So far, the Russians do not appear to have made any pronounced resistance save on the Dniester, where, having thrown back General von Lin-

singen, the Russians are still fighting so effectively that the Germans must report the situation "unchanged." The Russians state that they have captured officers and men and guns and munitions, as well as driven back their enemy on every occasion an attempt has been made on the river. Von Linsingen's attack was, and is, a deliberate attempt to flank the Slav line to the south, and his failure may indicate that the Russians have the strength and the ability to resist the main line of attack at

the points they have chosen to

stand firm, for the Dniester is one of

the main defences of Lemberg. Part of

that defence is the high ground of Grodek, where strong works are said to have been prepared and adequate forces concentrated. The Germans announce that they have come in touch with this line, and that they have driven back strong rearguards across the Wereszyca near Toolezuchy, and they even state they have stormed the west part of Grodek. North, to continue the German narrative of their successes, in the region of Siscwiana, the Russians have been pushed

from Galicia across the border. To the east, the Germans explain their advances have enabled them to beat back rearguards, to strike at Tarnow, and to advance with an enfolding movement from the north towards the Galician capital. Thus the enemy's force is rather less than twenty miles from Lemberg, while it is fighting its way towards the town with something like one million men, all handled with a reckless-

ness where losses are concerned that makes the attack, for the time being, formidable. The object of this powerful thrust on a sixty-verst front

is open to several strategic interpretations. The most likely is that Germany hopes to interpose a wedge between the Northern Russian army (acting from Petrograd and

> Moscow) and the Southern army (centering on Kieff), and, by splitting these forces, to numb Russia's activity for the next few vital months, as well as to begin a process of disintegration. Another explanation is that she means to strike so powerful and destructive a blow that the Russian armies will be so weakened as to be ineffective for some time, and that during this time she will be able to send a great portion of her forces against the Allies in the West and against Italy in the South-West.

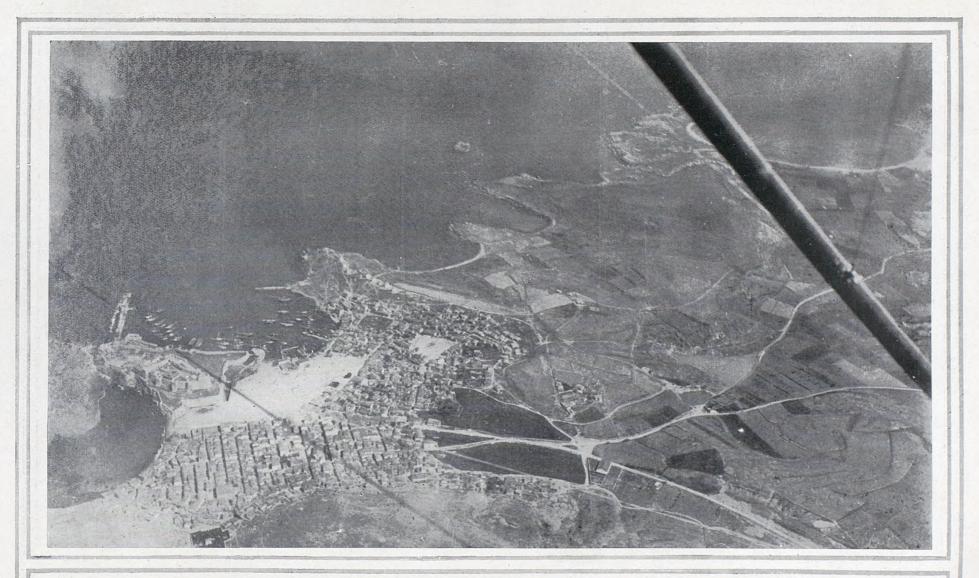
advancing. Galicia has been the only portion of Austro-German territory held, up to this time, by the Allies. By clearing the Russians out, our enemies would place themselves in an excellent political position. At the end of a year's war they would be free, to all practical purposes, of invaders, while they themselves hold much Allied territory—a large portion of Poland, all Belgium, and a very useful slice of industrial France. If they could merely produce the effect of stalemate on all

There is yet another suggestion worth

THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN CHEERFUL MOOD:

Mr. Lloyd George is here seen stopping for a moment to exchange a few words with a friend last week just after he had left one of his Munition Conferences with employers and trade-union officials. "Are we downhearted?—No'!" might well be his salutation of the moment.—[Pho'o. by Topical.]

[Continued overleaf.



## A TOWN OF GALLIPOLI AS SEEN FROM A HEIGHT OF 2600 FEET: A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH FROM AN AEROPLANE.

This photograph, taken from one of the Allied aeroplanes operating at the Dardanelles, is one of a remarkable series appearing on a larger scale in the "Illustrated London News" of next Saturday.

This photograph, taken from one of the Allied aeroplanes operating at the Dardanelles, is one of a defensive position—a narrow peninsula traversed by ranges of high hills or small mountains, every inch Describing the difficulties of the enemy's terrain in the Gallipoli Peninsula, from the point of view of of which can be entrenched to advantage—with one flank (his left) safe from attack by sea, and both the attacking troops of the Allies, a recent Reuter message said: "The situation here tends more and incapable of being turned by land, as they stretch down to the water's edge."

their fronts after a complete success in Galicia, they would hold in their hands strong cards for any negotiations that the months might bring forth.

Whether any of these ideas will bear the fruit of success depends largely on Russia's ability or inability to hold on to Lemberg. Russia is credited with the resolved intention of defending the town at all costs, and the Petrograd report of the entire scheme of fighting leads one to assume that the Russians are by no means disheartened with the trend of events.

They are conscious that their line has never actually been broken, in spite of many ferocious attacks; that they have been able to inflict enormous losses on their foes (they give as a figure the German losses as 120,000 to 150,000 for a month's fighting), and they know well enough that, whereas Germany is probably straining her resources in men for this adventure, Russia herself has at least four-fifths of her soldiers yet available for the fighting-line. On the whole, the Russian outlook is the just one. The retreat is not nearly so impressive as the German reports on it. Russia indeed, has the habit of calm retreating, she retreated from East Prussia, and from the Polish border towards Warsaw; but beyond the fact that Germany lost heavily, these retreats failed to have any profound effect on the Russian effort, strategy, or psychology. The fact that Germany lost heavily. however, is profound: if Russia did nothing else, she has done a great service to the Allies by causing wastage among the German troops to an enormous degree. It is highly probable that the victories of the

Allies in the West will be won by the defeats of our Allies in the East. In the West the hammering of the German front continues inexorably, particularly, of course, in the Lens-Arras sector, and at Hébuterne. The French are here in a persistent state of advance, and all the industrious refforts of the Germans cannot prevent them from registering daily gains

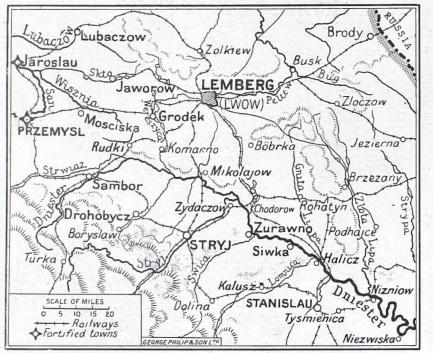
of ground, of trenches and strong positions. The railway station of Souchez was carried early in the week, and a ridge north of the sugar-refinery, powerfully fortified by the Germans, was seized and held. Some of these latter trenches were lost under bombardment, but other advances were made quickly; and on Thursday, in the face of furious bombardment and counter-attack, lines of trenches on both sides of the Aix-Noulette-Souchez road, Souchez cemetery, and works to the north, the east, and

the south of Neuville were carried. All these points were gained in addition to marked advances against Souchez and other sectors of the line. The fighting was carried out with great dash by the French troops, who charged with bayonet and grenade with the support of a terrible artillery fire. Fierce counterattacks were made, but practically all of them were repulsed with ease, and the only gain the Germans could claim was the evacuation of a small wood south of Hill 119, rendered untenable by German artillery. The advance at Hébuterne in the early part of the week was also brilliant, for with a single rush our Allies carried three lines of trenches on the Serre Mailly-Maillet road, and, after consolidating these works, held on to them against all assaults throughout the week. Here, as well as Souchez, the Germans suffered heavily not only in wounded and killed, but also in prisoners.

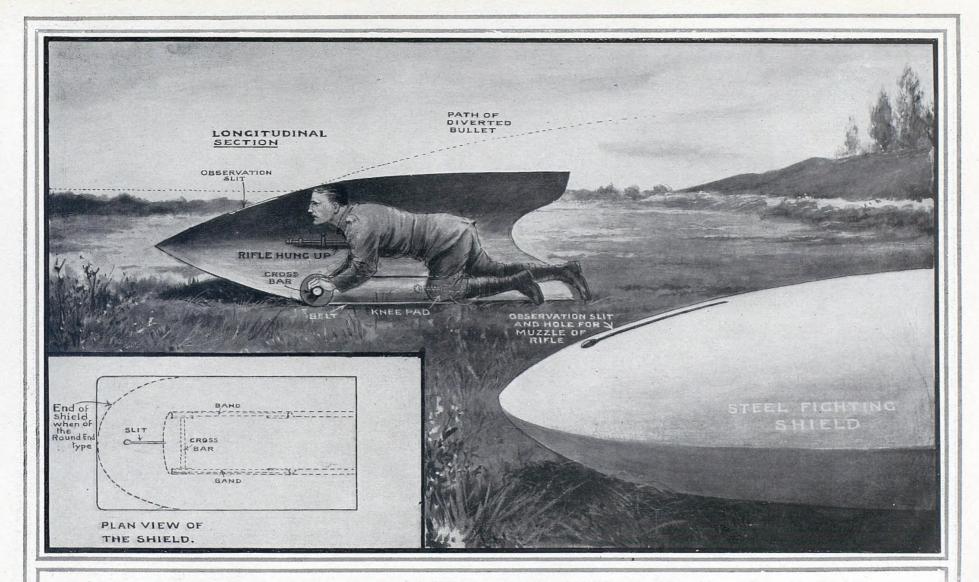
On the extreme right of the Western line there has also suddenly sprung into being a keener activity. In Alsace there has again been much fighting on the Fecht, and the fight-

ing has gone in favour of the French. On Wednesday progress was made on both banks, and the Braunkopf, on the northern bank, was carried with much loss to the enemy, especially in prisoners and munitions. On the following day Altenhof, a suburb of Metzeral, was carried, and quickly after that Steinbruck, Metzeral itself being set on fire by the Germans.

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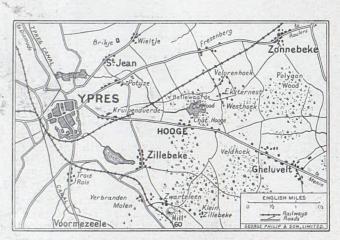
WHERE THE RUSSIANS ARE STUBBORNLY CONTESTING THE GERMAN "THRUST"
IN GALICIA: THE DNIESTER VALLEY AND APPROACH TO LEMBERG.



## A MOVING FORT FOR A SOLDIER ADVANCING AGAINST THE ENEMY: A STEEL FIGHTING-SHIELD FOR APPROACHING TRENCHES.

The shield is the invention of Mr. H. J. Hedderwick, of 53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow; is of tempered | bullet will "skid" off the plating. Such shields will enable a troop to approach to, at least, within steel plates; and weighs 209 lb. This weight is reduced when the forward corners are rounded off. twenty yards of the enemy's trench in comparative safety. From that point of advance, they can fire The inventor notes: The steel-plating is arranged at a considerable angle to the line of fire. The into the enemy, or, if desirable, push still closer, or quit their shields and rush the short remaining advantage of this is that a greater effective sectional area is presented to the line of fire; also that the distance. The Germans use flat steel shields for advancing.

Again many prisoners and much material fell into French hands. Later French gains in this direction have placed the communications behind Metzeral and Münster under heavy gunfire, and have thus placed our Allies at a distinct advantage for future attack. The British part in the growing activity took the shape of attacks near Ypres and at Festubert. On the 15th a line of trenches near the latter place was carried, but was evacuated again in the night in the face of heavy counter-attacks driven



WHERE THE BRITISH HAVE MADE AN IMPORTANT MOVE FORWARD:
HOOGE, AT WHICH PLACE OUR HOLD HAS BEEN "STRENGTHENED
AND CONSOLIDATED."

was occupied also, and consolidated. Further west along the line the Belgians threw a battalion across the Yser south of Dixmude railway bridge, and to this point they also clung tenaciously.

Although we have yet to hear news of an engagement fought to the huge scale of modern encounters, the certain thing that can be said about the Italian campaign is that it is proceeding with a workmanlike normality that is admirable. Italy is pursuing her way on to the Austrian borders and across them with a skill and method that proves she has as Commander-in-Chief a leader of first-rate ability in the fundamentals of strategy. The moves are all solid and useful. Having manœuvred his armies with care and skill on the Trentino frontier, and having probably solved the problem of the Brenner (which was said to be insuperable) by securing and moving from the passes that turn that enormously strong pass's flank, General Cadorna is giving the same systematic attention to the line that governs

the campaign area of the Isonzo. Not only have Monfalcone and Gradisca (two quite important points of concentration and supply) been captured, but the Austrian channels of reinforcement higher up have been attacked with the same well-balanced care. Practically every centre of any military importance falls into this steady plan of envelopment. Travis, one of the pivotal points of the Austrian system north-west of the Isonzo, is being blocked, first by the attack on the forts of Malborghetto—under process of destruction by the Italian artillery—and also by the Italian advance along the Predil Pass. Tolmino, holding an extremely important position on a ganglion of roads, rivers, and railways, is receiving a great deal of attention; and the final capture of the crests of Monte Nero, an affair in which the Italian Alpine troops showed brilliance, weakens the Austrian line here to a great degree. The same may be said for the defensive scheme that centres on Görz. There has been successful fighting by the Italians about this town; the railway running south has been broken by artillery fire, and there has been fighting at Plava to the north, where, after a

keen struggle, the Italians made themselves masters of the heights. Görz will probably be the next town to fall, and when that happens there is little to assure the Austrians of the safety of Trieste. Meanwhile, the Austrians are showing greater activity than hitherto along the Italian front, and they have alternated their defeats with a number

forward with

greatstrength

and bitter-

ness. An

attack on the

German posi-

tions north of

Hooge was

more success-

ful; the first

German line over a front

of 1000 yards

was rushed, and this new

frontwas held

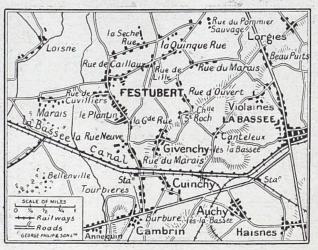
in the face

of attacks.

Part of the

German

second line



WHERE A BRITISH ADVANCE IS TAKING PLACE CONCURRENTLY WITH THAT OF THE FRENCH NORTH OF ARRAS: THE FESTUBERT DISTRICT.

of repulses sustained from their heavy counter-attacks. So far, every note of success is sounded by the Italians, and from the handling of the first moves it seems reasonably certain that that note will continue to be sounded from the same quarter. The Italians, indeed, give every [Continued overleaf.]





THE WATERLOO CENTENARY: WREATHS ON THE WELLINGTON MEMORIAL IN ST. PAUL'S. In the stress of the most epoch-making of modern wars, the Centenary of the Battle of Waterloo passed almost unheeded by the majority, on June 18. Yet there were those who remembered. The equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington at Hyde Park Corner received a heart of ivy tied with red, white, and blue ribbon. Wreaths were placed also on the Wellington Memorial in St. Paul's, and there were

THE WATERLOO CENTENARY: CANADIAN SOLDIERS AT THE MEMORIAL IN ST. PAUL'S. a number of visitors to the Cathedral, including Canadian soldiers who had only been in this country a few days. At Woolwich wreaths of red and blue flowers (the colours of the regiment) were set on the graves of a number or those who fought in the great battle by officers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.—[Photos. by Topical.]

indication of having studied to great effect every chance as well as every difficulty presented by their extraordinarily complex and difficult front.

In Gallipoli, the Ottoman offensive appears to be wearing down and all the complexities of defence by trench to be growing up. In a country admirably suited for their purpose, the German-led Turks are netting and tangling the hills and ravines with a vast intricacy of gun and rifle lines. This state of things will not only check down the intensity of the fighting, but it will also make it slower and more tedious; and, unless other movements are being or have been planned, war by the process of attrition will grow up in the peninsula. We have had a hint of this method during the week. Two British regiments, after strenuous fightingmainly in the ancient-new method of hand-bombing -- carried, on the night of June 11-12, the advanced Turkish trenches. An attempt at counter-assault as organised by the Turks on the next day and on the 15th; the first of these was repulsed with considerable loss, but the grenade parties who led the second managed to burst a way into the line and our men were forced back thirty vards. However, the position was enniaded by machine-guns on both flanks in the morning, and then carried with dash by the Dublin Fusiliers, who cleared the enemy out with the bayonet. The Turkish loss was grave, as it was when a German officer led what the British communiqué calls " a gallant attempt " on another point of our line. It will be the greatest of pities if Mr. Churchill's "few miles" of territory between our forces and victory develop into Flanders miles; but perhaps there are other plans of advance still to be exploited.

Reports of other Colonial campaigns come to hand this week—one from East Africa which tells its story of stiff little fights by small forces

up and down the German border. The most important of these was an attempt by a German force to invade the British territory east of Lake Victoria Nyanza. It was routed and dispersed by a small force commanded by Lieut. - Colonel Hickson. In the course of a number of other engagements the British were, with exceptions, successful, and the enemy was cleared from the country south of Simbaenti and driven back over his own border. In the Cameroons, too, Garua, an important German station on the Benue River, has surrendered unconditionally to an Anglo-French force commanded by Colonel F. H. G. Cunliffe.

The Allied aviators have again made one of their purposeful dashes over German' territory and have attacked a German town. The objective on this occasion was Karlsruhe, and on Tuesday twenty-three pilots flew from the French lines, evaded the efforts of the antiaircraft guns, and subjected the Margravian castle, the arms factory, and the station to heavy bombardment. One hundred and thirty bombs were thrown, and in addition to the damage done (which cannot, of course, be justly estimated) and the lives lost (of which there appear to have been a great number), the town was thrown into so great a state of panic that the German Emperor felt himself obliged to wire an immediate supply of rhetoric of the pained but grandiloquent order. The attack was undertaken as a reprisal for enemy attacks on unfortified towns. On their part, the Germans have Zeppelin-raided the British North-East coast again, and have caused fifteen deaths.

LONDON: JUNE 21, 1915. W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



5 FT. 7 IN. HIGH! A GERMAN SIEGE-HOWITZER PROJECTILE WHICH FELL WITHOUT EXPLODING; A TROPHY AT THE INVALIDES, PARIS.

This German 42 cm. (or 17-inch) shell was fired as a long-range random shot at one of the Verdun outer forts. It embedded itself in soft ground, and the fuse failed to act. Dug up by the French and the charge drawn, the monster has been brought to the Invalides, where it is the "lion" of the hour. It measures from tip to base, 5 ft. 7 in., and weighs just under 18 cwt., or nine-tenths of a ton.—[Photo. by Topical.]



WHY RUSSIA DID NOT DEFEND PRZEMYSL: FORT No. 6 AS OUR ALLIES TOOK IT OVER FROM THE AUSTRIANS, IN USELESS CONDITION.

In the ten weeks that elapsed between the Austrian surrender of Przemysl to the Russians and its | reoccupation by the Germans, the Russians had no opportunity, and no time, to place the fortress in a condition of defence. The shattered state of the fortifications as the Russians found them, on taking over Przemysl in March, after the Austrian surrender, is apparent from the above photograph of the exploding the magazines, and rendering the artillery useless.

interior of Fort No. 6, one of the main works of the fortress. In addition to the destruction wrought on the defences by the six-months' Russian bombardment, the Austrians spent two days before capitulating in systematically wrecking the defences by blowing up the fortifications with high explosives,

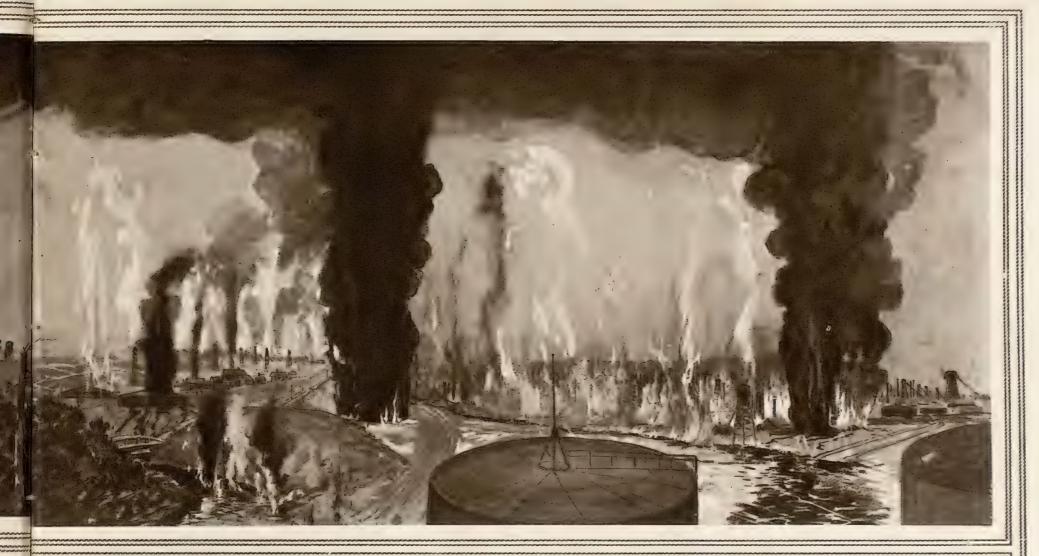


Under pressure of the German advance across Western Galicia, the Russians, as an unavoidable measure of military necessity, were forced to set fire to certain oil-wells in the districts traversed as they slowly fell back towards the Dniester. Petrol and petroleum rank with copper as vitally important natural products in connection with modern warfare, and it was imperative on the Russians to do all in their power to render

AN INFERNO-LIKE SCENE OF FLAMES, SMOKE, AND EXPLOSION: THE FIRING OF useless and deny such invaluable auxiliaries to the enemy. The Galician oil-fields at the outset of the war were an enormous asset in the Austro-German plan of campaign. Their recovery intact now, when the abnormal demands of the war have notoriously depleted the enemy's supplies, would have been an acquisition of incalculable advantage. The oil-belt extends for upwards of 220 miles along the northern slopes of the

A GALICIAN

Carpathians, the The flames and his notes, in gases generate



## A GALICIAN OIL-FIELD BY THE RUSSIANS—AN ACT OF MILITARY NECESSITY.

Carpathians, the field being worked by means of wells, sunk and drilled in the oil-bearing strata beneath. The flames and smoke of the conflagration, when the Russians fired the wells, rose, our artist describes in his notes, in vast columns hundreds of feet high. Amidst the fires were heard continuous explosions of gases generated by unconsumed vapour, forming nebulae, as it were, in the overhanging smoke-clouds.

Blazing oil, floating on the surface of a stream, added its effect in making the scene suggestive of the horrors of Dante's "Inferno." Whether it will be within the power even of German chemical ingenuity to get the vast conflagration under or extinguish it has to be seen.—[Facsimile Drawing by H. C. Seppings-Wright, Special Artist of the "Illustrated London News" with the Russians in Galicia.



## THE TORPEDOING OF THE "TRIUMPH" IN THE DARDANELLES: A BRITISH CRUISER AND DESTROYER CHASING THE GERMAN SUBMARINE.

The German submarine that sank the battle-ship "Triumph" on May 26 while she was in oction supporting the land forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula, managed to get away scot free apparently, although, in the words of the Admiralty statement announcing the disaster, "chased by destroyers and patrolling small craft until dark." The "Triumph" had her torpedo-nets down, and every precaution had been

taken against under-water attack, but the net-cutter on the head of the fatal torpedo did its work too well, and there was no chance for the ship. Our illustration shows a British cruiser (the two-funnelled vessel ahead) and a destroyer (the four-funnelled vessel in the foreground in the act of turning) hunting the German submarine.—[Facsimile Sketch by a British Officer Present at the Action.]



THE TORPEDOING OF THE "MAJESTIC" IN THE DARDANELLES: THE CREW OF THE FRENCH FLAG-SHIP CHEERING BRITISH SURVIVORS.

A French soldier who saw the "Majestic" torpedoed in the Dardanelles, at 6.30 a.m. on May 27, thus describes, in a letter home, the steadfast heroism of the crew, whose calm courage won the French flag-ship's cheers, as our sketch by an officer present depicts above. 'The war-ship at once began to list, going over to an angle of 45 deg. Everything on the deck was falling and sliding down into the men facing death in silence."-[Facsimile Sketch by a British Officer Present at the Action.]

sea with a frightful din. There was, however, no panic, and the sailors, who had stripped in readiness for the final plunge, waited for the fatal moment with perfect calm. Four minutes after the explosion the 'Majestic' turned over and disappeared. It was a heartrending but sublime sight to see 600 strong



ADVANCING THROUGH GAS-BOMBS AND SHRAPNEL AFTER A BIG GERMAN ATTACK NEAR YPRES: BRITISH SUPPORTS GOING INTO ACTION.

Some idea of what our infantry have to undergo may be gained from this drawing, which represents British soldiers on their way to support the first line after a heavy attack by the enemy during the second Battle of Ypres. Clouds of shrapnel are seen bursting overhead, while a German bomb filled with asphyxiating gases explodes at their feet. Sir John French's report of the 16th, after mentioning

the capture of German trenches near Festubert, and their recapture by the enemy, continued: "Early this morning, in the neighbourhood of Ypres, we successfully attacked the enemy's positions north of Hooge. We have occupied the whole of his first-line trenches on a front of 1000 yards and also parts of his second line. . . . A German counter-attack has been repulsed."



## A LAST TRIBUTE TO THE GALLANT DEAD: A RUSSIAN SOLDIER AT THE GRAVE OF A COMRADE-IN-ARMS.

The character of the Russian peasant soldier has often been misunderstood. The facile proverb about the Russian and the Tartar may have helped to spread this unjust estimate of a man whose most deep-seated instinct is that of religious fervour. The war has swept away many misconceptions, shown to the many what the well-informed knew—how essentially religious is the Russian. At services held in

the field, his attitude is one of reverence and devotion, and the inborn religious instinct is at the root of his courage. Sympathetic, he mourns his comrades with sincerity and pays a tribute of respect at their graves, as is seen in our photograph. Faith, fervour, reverence, and kindliness enter far more largely into his nature than is commonly supposed.—[Photo. by Sport and General.]

# Little Lives of Great Men.

XXIII.-GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA.

FORMERLY a gallant and resourceful foe, and now one of the most gallant and resourceful of the King's soldiers in the field, General Louis Botha has by the conquest of German South-West Africa set his military reputation on as firm a basis as his political fame. The Right Hon. Louis Botha was born at Graytown, Natal, in 1863. Politics attracted him early, and he was a member of the first Volksraad of the Transvaal, in which assembly he sat as member for Vryheid. For that district also he acted as veldt-cornet when the war-cloud of 1899 burst over the South African continent, and on the death of General Joubert he succeeded to the command of the Boer forces in the field. He commanded at Colenso, and during the rest of the war, with a skill and daring which taught the British forces many lessons. But, if the South African campaign was the great school for the sterner struggle of to-day, then Botha may be taken as one of the most valuable schoolmasters the British Army has known. At the peace, General Botha threw in his lot wholeheartedly with Great Britain, and when the time was ripe for the South African Union he was marked out as the one man for the Premiership. How faithfully he has discharged his obligations the events of recent months make selfevident. All men know his handling of threatened rebellion. With his hands thus freed, Botha was able to turn to the reduction of the German power in South-West Africa, and has carried it to within measureable distance of completion. His record as



CONQUEROR OF GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA: GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. LOUIS BOTHA, P.C. Photo. by Ernest Mills.

a soldier is before the world. His political acts, focussed, throw a remarkable and instructive light on his steadfastness and foresight in the interests of the Empire. In that Empire he saw South Africa's place steadily, and saw it whole. In September 1911, at Losberg, he publicly denounced the suggestion that, in the event of Great Britain's being involved in war, South Africa might remain neutral. Later in the same year, on Nov. 6, he was instrumental in the raising of £5,000,000 for the development of South Africa; and on the 21st he made at Bloemfontein his memorable speech on the need for union between the two white races in South Africa. In the August of 1912 he spoke with equal emphasis at Friedrikstad, Transvaal, on South African Nationalism and its compatibility with Imperial Co - operation. Through the storms of conflicting racial interests he has piloted South Africa with consummate skill and strength. His character of strong man was vindicated by his deportation of the labour leaders. But that question seems minor now, in the face of Botha's recent cares and achievments. After the war he was Premier of the Transvaal from 1907 to 1910. With his Premiership of the Union he combines the office of Minister of Native Affairs. He sits as member for Losberg. Three times General Botha has visited England-in 1902, 1907, and 1011—and he has made many friends in this country. In 1911 Oxford gave him the degree of LL.D., and Cambridge conferred the same distinction. In August 1912 he was appointed to the rank of General in the British Army. General Botha is also a Privy Councillor.



STRETCHER-BEARERS' AS HEROES OF THE WAR: FRENCH RED CROSS AMBULANCE MEN BRINGING IN WOUNDED UNDER SHELL-FIRE.

"Homage to the Ambulance Men-Heroes without Glory," is the striking title which the artist, Georges Scott, has put to this picture of French Red Cross men. In itself it is most appealing in its subject. Not for the ambulance-men and stretcher-bearers are the fierce glow of combat, the ardour and excitement of the battlefield among comrades, all vying with one another in daring deeds, and with before their as a rule, that their devotion to duty will gain the notice of anyone.

eyes ever the rewards of valour, if not of personal renown. Yet the ambulance stretcher-bearers have to share similar risks in an equally perilous task amid the same nerve-wrecking surroundings, equally under fire and exposed to death close up with the firing-line, but in cold blood, and with little prospect,



## RUSSIANS CHEERING KING GEORGE: INFANTRY OF OUR GALLANT ALLIES HONOURING THIS COUNTRY AND ITS RULER.

Hardly even in France, it would appear, is the alliance with Great Britain in the present war more heartily appreciated than it is in Russia. Immediately it was known that England intended to intervene in defence of the rights of Belgium, and had, indeed, sent an ultimatum to Germany, the jubilation in Petrograd and throughout Russia was unbounded. Since then the Russians have repeatedly shown their

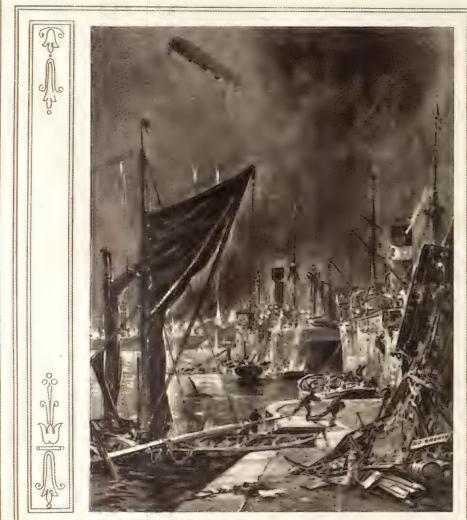
British sympathies. After the Heligoland and North Sea battles, and the Falkland Islands victory, the Grand Duke Nicholas congratulated England in the name of the Russian Army. Sir John French's Army has received similar messages of Russian appreciation. We see here a recent incident—Russian soldiers cheering "Long Live the King of England!"—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



# WITH WAR-BATTERED INSTRUMENTS! A RUSSIAN REGIMENTAL BAND PLAYING ITS CORPS FROM ITS CAMP TO THE TRENCHES.

Music has a prominent part by time-honoured custom in the every-day life of the Russian soldier during war-time. Not only are the men always singing as they march, but, in addition, not a few of the Russian regiments are authorised to take their own bands with them to the front, as is done in the German Army. We see here, for example, one of the Russian regimental bands accompanying its corps

as the men march out of camp to take their turn of duty in the trenches. As we have illustrated also in previous issues, a band of musicians with native instruments forms a regular feature in every Cossack regiment, playing folk-songs on the march, the troopers joining in lustily in chorus in accompaniment to the instrumental music.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]





AS IT WAS NOT! "GERMAN AIRCRAFT BOMBING THE LONDON DOCKS"!

On June 1, a Zeppelin came over outlying London, and the accompanying reproduction from a German paper professes to show a holocaust of horror which was the result! To get at the truth: there were no flaming docks: but four people were killed, a few injured, and a few private buildings damaged. The Germans said the heart of London, with its gigantic harbours, had been hit.—[Reproduced from a German Paper.]

MILITARISM RUN RIOT! GERMAN SWEEPS IN UNIFORM, WITH BAYONETS.

Even the sooty world of sweepdom in Germany is pervaded by the Military Mania, but the sturdy fellows in our picture, unlike the average German, have a sense of humour and evidently enjoy the joke of going about their work in uniform and with bayonets as well as brushes. Cheery of aspect, they look as though they were not half so black as they are painted.—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]

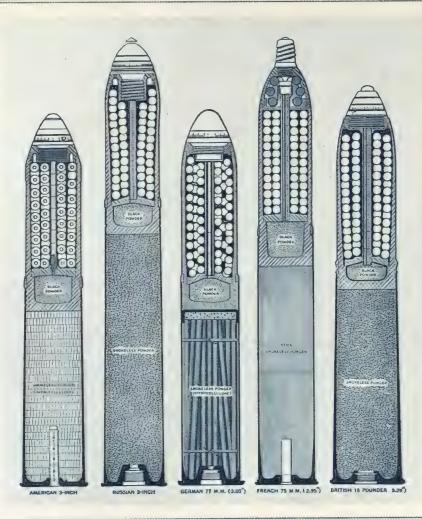


# THE NAVY AS POSTMAN: A TORPEDO-BOAT'S BOAT APPROACHING A LIGHTSHIP IN HEAVY SEAS TO DELIVER AND RECEIVE MAILS.

A minor duty which has devolved upon the Navy is that of delivering mails to the few lightships still in commission. During recent gales this has often proved very difficult, as shown by the sketch above, drawn from the description of the "mail officer" concerned. The mails were taken off in a torpedoboat, but owing to heavy weather it was impossible to go alongside the lightship, or to launch a boat | the mails, with much difficulty, slung on board.—[Drawn by Frank H. Mason.]

to leeward of it (where the water was, of course, smoothest). The only possible course was to steam to windward and there launch a boat; which then crossed the raging breakers on the shoal marked by the lightship. Subsequently the torpedo-boat steamed to leeward, to pick up the boat, which had got

As far as the construction of the shrapnel shell and case is concerned, there is very little difference in those employed by the various Governments. Starting with the case, it will be seen that these are almost identical, except for length and the arrangement of the head for carrying the detonatingprimer. There is a marked similarity in this respect between the Russian, British, and German, and between the American and French. The form of the explosive charge held in the brass case differs in almost every instance, but without any exception smokeless powder in some form or other is used. In the British shell a smokeless powder of crystalline structure is used, and in some cases cordite, although of late this type of powder has not been quite so commonly employed. In the American shell, nitro-cellulose powder composed of multi-perforated cylindrical grains each o 35-inch long and o'105-inch diameter are used. In the Russian case, smokeless powder of crystalline structure is used. In the German, smokeless (nitro-cellulose) powder in long sticks and arranged in bundles is held in the case. The French use stick smokeless powder half - millimetre (0.0195 inch) thick by 12.69 millimetres (1 inch) wide. Two lengths or rows are arranged in the case.



"The range of a 3-inch shrapnel shell is about 6500 yards, and the muzzle-velocity of the quick-firing field-gun ranges from 1700 to 1930 feet per second. The duration of flight ranges from 21 to 25 seconds. When the bullets are blown out of the shell by the bursting charge, they are given an increased velocity of from 250 to 300 feet per second. The velocity of the shrapnel at 6500 yards is about 724 feet per second. The number of lead bullets carried in the 3-inch shrapnel shells ranges from 210 to 360. In all cases, the lead bullets are about 1 inch in diameter, weigh approximately 167 grains, and are kept from moving in the shell by resin or other smoke-producing matrix. The matrix is also used as a tracer. It is of importance in firing shrapnel that the position of the explosion be plainly seen. With shrapnel for field-guns at long range certain conditions of the atmosphere make it difficult to see when the shell actually bursts. Various mixtures are used to overcome this difficulty. In some cases fine grained black powder is compressed in with the bullets. In the German shrapnel a mixture of red amorphous phosphorus and fine-grained powder producing a dense white cloud of smoke is used: in the Russian a mixture of magnesium antimony sulphide."

MUCH DISCUSSED IN CONNECTION WITH THE SHORTAGE OF SHELLS: SHRAPNEL OF VARIOUS TYPES-AMERICAN, RUSSIAN, GERMAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH.

Since the question of war munitions came into prominence, the relative merits of shrapnel and high-explosive shell have been much discussed. Shrapnel is, of course, more of a man-killing projectile, while high-explosive shells are required rather for smashing up trenches, emplacements, and barbed wire. We give here a diagram illustrating the different kinds of shrapnel shell used by five of the Powers,

four of whom are now at war. The diagram and the quotations on either side of it are taken, by permission, from an article on "Shrapnel and Shrapnel Manufacture," originally published in "Machinery," and now issued separately. "The shrapnel shell," it mentions, "was invented in 1784 by Lieut. Henry Shrapnel, and was adopted by the British Government in 1808."—[By Courtesy of "Machinery."]



## GERMAN CARTRIDGE-CASES FROM HOWITZER SHELLS AS FRENCH TRENCH-MORTARS: "CRAPOUILLOTS" MADE FROM ENEMY MUNITIONS.

French ingenuity has turned to useful account, in certain instances, even German battlefield-leavings. One of the most successful adaptations of former enemy matériel has been the conversion of the empty cartridge-cases of German howitzers, found lying scattered about as left in captured positions, into efficient short-range mortars (called "crapouillots") something after the style of the enemy's Minenwerfer,

and designed for trench-fighting. Incidentally, it may be stated that these improvised baby-mortars, as shown in the photograph above, are, in essentials, but a twentieth-century version of the historic Coehorn miniature mortar, used in the trench outworks of the fortresses of Flanders, and invented by the Dutch military engineer, Coehorn, who served with the British Army under William III. against Louis XIV.



## HOW THE FRENCH LANDED THEIR ARTILLERY IN GALLIPOLI: GUNS BEING TOW

All the artillery of the Allied forces in the Gallipoli Peninsula had, of course, to be landed from the war-ships and transports, and the method adopted was to place the guns on lighters or barges and tow them ashore in strings of two or three one behind the other, as shown in the above drawing by a French artist. A recent official French résumé of the Gallipoli campaign, issued in Paris, said: "After the landing of the Anglo-French troops in Gallipoli the operations became very active all along the front from the Gulf of Saros to the Dardanelles. The



# BEING TOWED ASHORE FROM THE WAR-SHIPS ON LIGHTERS.—DRAWN BY PAUL LEVERE.

Allied troops first repulsed a number of attacks delivered with extreme violence by a brave and determined enemy. They then assumed the offensive along the whole front on May 6 in order to clear a zone sufficient for their bivouacs, and to place the landing beaches outside the reach of the artillery-fire. . . . The desired result was attained after heavy fighting on the afternoon of May 8. Since that date . . . the general attacks have given place to a slower advance. . . . Ground has gradually been gained in a manner which renders our positions impregnable."





THE NEW FRENCH STEEL HELMET: SOLDIERS WEARING MEDLÆVAL-LOOKING HEAD-PIECES. The French Army has adopted a light steel helmet for the troops, as head-wounds have been frequent, and a larger percentage of recoveries occurred among men thus protected. These helmets, painted gray-blue to match the uniform, suggest the head-pieces of mediaeval pikemen. The device on them is, for line troops, a grenade; for chasseurs, a horn of artillerymen, crossed guns.—[Photo. by Topical.]

LIKE FAMILIARS OF THE INQUISITION: FRENCH SOLDIERS IN RESPIRATORS AND OVERALLS. The conditions of modern war have produced curious results, particularly in the soldier's equipment. The French infantrymen seen in this photograph, for example, have the appearance of hooded monks, or Familiars of the Inquisition. The head-coverings are, of course, a protection against German poison gases. The overalls are coloured to render the men indistinguishable from the soil of the trenches.



FORCING GERMANY'S POPULAR IDOL ON THE POLES: "HINDENBURG COMES!"-AN ENEMY EFFORT TO IMPRESS THE CURIOUS CROWD. Hindenburg-worship still pervades Germany to a considerable extent, although, from all accounts, a good deal of the gloss has been rubbed off the popular hero of the Fatherland during the past six months in consequence of his repeated failures to break through the Russians and capture Warsaw, the goal of his repeated onslaughts in Poland - which, last Christmas, the Kaiser expressly enjoined on his chosen

Commander in the East to attain. The illustration above, from a German paper, is entitled "Hindenburg comes! A scene outside the Headquarters of the Field-Marshal." It purports obviously to convey to the German nation generally a suggestion of the awe-stricken wonder and reverential admiration with which the peasantry of the Polish frontier may be supposed to regard Germany's demi-god of war.



# THE MUNITIONS PROBLEM AS IT PRESENTS ITSELF TO THE ARTILLERY AT THE FRONT: HURRYING

While the Ministry of Munitions at home is speeding-up the manufacture of high-explosive shells, the Artillery at the front has its own phase of the problem to solve—that is, to convey ammunition as fast as possible from the base to the batteries. Here we see an example of the conditions under which that task is so bravely carried out—a column of artillery ammunition-wagons, each drawn by six horses, 'tearing at full

speed through the streets of a shell-torn town. One of the accidents that may delay their progress is also illustrated. On the left of the drawing, it will be seen, a horse has fallen, either wounded or through having stumbled. The mishap will be swiftly dealt with, and once more the team will clatter on its way, carrying to the big guns their indispensable "food." "Have you studied the problem at the front?" asked



# UP AMMUNITION-WAGONS CONTAINING SUPPLIES OF SHELLS FOR BIG GUNS IN ACTION.

Mr. Lloyd George in his speech at Cardiff. "There you have got deep trenches with barbed wire in front which you cannot see till you are on top of it. Behind that you have all sorts of concrete and steel emplacements with machine-guns, twelve, I believe, for every battalion. That is what the Germans have got concealed and protected. What is the problem? The problem is to beat down the entrenchments, to

RYING

knock these emplacements to pieces and throw the machine-guns out of position so that they cannot use them, tear up the barbed wire, that our men shall have free passage right through to their enemies. That is the problem of high explosives. . . . I want to see that these brave fellows get a fair chance"—[Draun by R. Caton Woodville.]



# AS IT WAS-AN "ABOVE-GROUND" BATTLEFIELD OF OUR LAST EUROPEAN WAR: HIGHLANDERS CHARGING AT BALACLAVA, 1854.

On this page we see the manner of fighting the battles of the last great war in Europe in which, just sixty years ago, a British Army engaged—battles in which took part many a gallant veteran still hale and hearty among us. "The pomp and circumstance of glorious war," waving plumes and brilliant uniforms, held sway on the battlefield as of old. The "thin red line," drawn up shoulder to shoulder

as on parade, fully exposed in the open within view of the enemy similarly aligned opposite, was the normal British battle-formation for attack and defence, to charge infantry, or even to counter-attack cavalry, as in the famous Balaclava fight shown above, in which the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders won for themselves and for the British soldier in general the sobriques of "The Thin Red Line."



AS IT IS-A "BELOW-GROUND" BATTLEFIELD OF THE PRESENT EUROPEAN WAR; THE SEEMINGLY LIFELESS ASPECT OF A MODERN ACTION.

By way of contrast to the illustration opposite, of how our soldiers fought in their last European war, we see here how our soldiers of to-day fight—what a modern battlefield is like. On either side not a soldier, hardly a trace of a human being, is visible, yet the battle is raging hotly, with thousands of men fighting hard. Each army is entirely hidden from the other in the trenches which everywhere seam

the ground. All that a looker-on would see to indicate the whereabouts of combatants are the incessant shrapnel-bursts and puffs of smoke overhead, and the belching up, as it were, of sudden volcanic outbursts from the ground where high-explosive shells strike. Yet numbers of the invisible men are falling every moment, struck down by an invisible enemy from trench loopholes as well as from shells.





A SNAPSHOT THROUGH A SUBMARINE'S PERISCOPE: WHAT THE WATCHER SEES.

This illustration gives a photographic view through the eye-piece of a submarine's periscope. The eye-piece is seen as divided into quarters by vertical and horizontal diametrical lines. These, with the gradation marks, are for facilitating the taking of distances and bearings of objects seen on the surface by the officer conning the vessel at his station below.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]

THE "EYE" OF A SUBMARINE: ALL-ROUND AND DIRECT VIEWS.

Here we have presented two kinds of view obtainable through a submarine's periscope. An all-round view is represented between the outer and inner black circular lines, embracing a general look round the horizon at one sweep. In the centre is seen what the periscope's eye-piece shows when kept on one object, the vision being magnified for details.



#### THE SOUCHEZ SUGAR-REFINERY AND ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE VILLAGE: A SCENE OF DESPERATE FIGHTING.

The bare and broken rafters of the roofs of destroyed cottages to the left, and the burning houses in the centre of the photograph, mark the site of the village of Souchez, north of Arras, which for weeks has formed the centre of continuous hard fighting between the French assailants and the entrenched and fortified Germans. To the right are visible the scarred and gaunt ruins of the now-celebrated sugar-

factory of Souchez, the key and citadel of the German fortifications in that sector of the field, for the possession of which attack and counter-attack have been proceeding ever since the taking of Careacy and Notre Dame de Lorette gave the French a footing within the enemy's line of entrenchments. The photograph itself was taken from the French advanced lines actually during one of the earlier attacks.



# MEN WHO HAVE MOBILISED THE GERMAN NATION: THE KAISER AND HIS CHIEF MILITARY, NAVAL, AND POLITICAL ADVISERS.

We reproduce here a popular German picture-postcard group of the enemy's leaders—military, naval, and political—entitled, "In the Great Age." The Kaiser, who has aged greatly of late, is most prominent. Among others may be noted General von Mackensen, a leader in Galicia; Grand-Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine; and the Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg. Most popular of all, perhaps, is

Field-Marshal von Hindenburg. "Every German home," writes a neutral correspondent of the "Times," has its Hindenburg picture." Among statuettes in a Hamburg shop-window, "in the centre stood Hindenburg alone. . . . In front of him stood the Kaiser about a quarter the size. Before the Kaiser were other Princes and Generals. . . . Far away among the lesser lights was placed the Crown Prince."



AN EMPRESS WHOSE MOTTO IS "GOTT STRAFE ENGLAND!" THE KAISERIN; CROWN PRINCESS, DUCHESS OF BRUNSWICK, AND OTHER ROYALTIES.

The title of this German picture-post card—"From the field of good works and compassion"—suggests that German royal ladies are interesting themselves in war hospitals and other war service open to their sem. A letter from a Saxon nursing sister published in the "Allgemeine Chemnitzer Zeitung," describing rospital visits by the Kaiser and Kaiserin, said: "Her Majesty passed through two surgical wards, and

then inspected the operating-room. Over the door are painted the words, 'Gott strafe England.' The Empress said: 'Children, that is the one motto: "Gott strafe England.'" To the right of the Empress is her only daughter, the Duchess of Brunswick. On the left is the Crown Princess, who gave birth to her first daughter and fifth child on April 7, thus making the Kaiser's grandchildren seven.

## HOW IT WORKS:

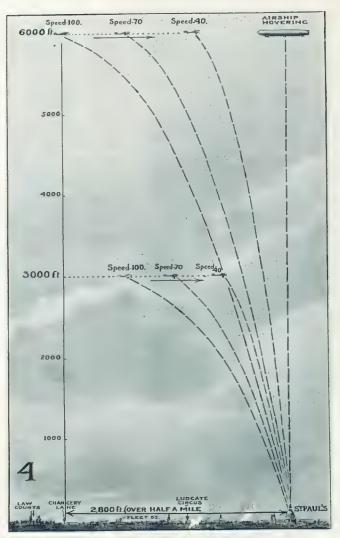
#### XXIII.-AEROPLANES v. AIRSHIPS.

IN attacking an object on the ground an airship has the following advantages as compared with an aeroplane: (1) A silent approach can be effected if a position be taken up to windward of the target, the engine stopped, and the ship allowed to drift over with the wind. (2) More explosives can be carried. (3) The bombs can be aimed more accurately, as the crew are on a steady platform, and the ship may be made to travel as slowly as desired, or stopped and caused to hover over the target. (Fig. 4). (4) The attack can be made further from the base, as the ship can remain in the air for many hours. (5) Derangement of machinery does not necessarily bring the ship to the ground. (6) A vertical ascent can be made with the engines stopped by merely throwing ballast overboard.

On the other hand, the 'plane has the following points in its favour: (1) It can travel faster than the airship. (2) It presents a much smaller target. (3) It carries no inflammable gas and, consequently, is less liable to instant and total destruction by explosion. (4) It does not require a huge building to protect it from the weather or a large number of men to assist it to land. (5) Its pilot can fire at his enemy in almost any direction, whilst the huge bulk of the airship's gas-bag protects an enemy flying above it from the fire of its crew in the gon-

A great deal of practice is necessary to enable a pilot to drop his bombs with any reasonable chance of hitting his object, as the direction of flight of the missile is affected by such a number of factors which alter considerably between each attempt. These factors are: the speed of the aeroplane

dolas underneath (Fig. 1 on opposite page).

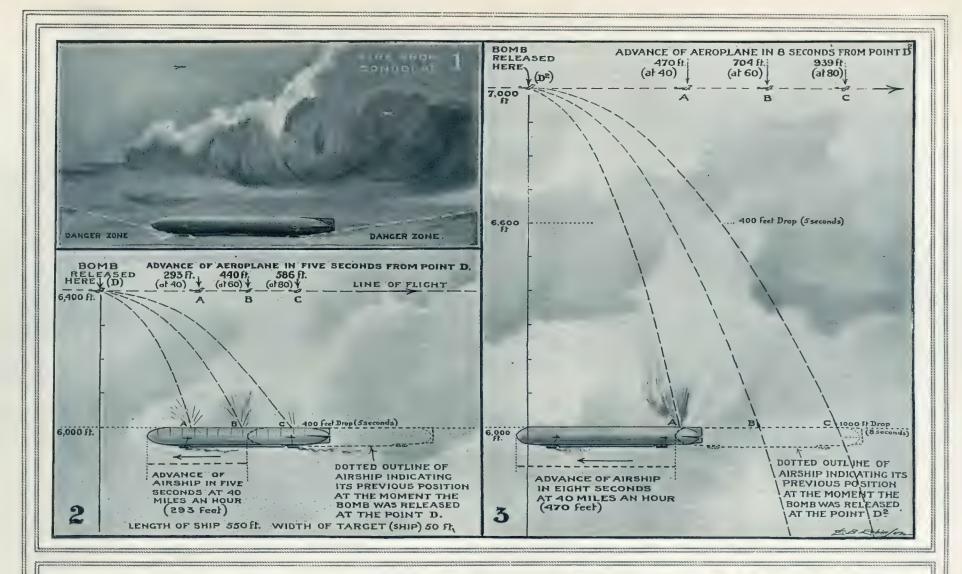


AN IMAGINARY "BOMBING" OF ST. PAUL'S: A DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE RELATIVE METHODS OF AEROPLANES AND AIRSHIPS IN AIMING AT A GROUND TARGET.

from which the bomb is dropped; its height above the target; and the strength and direction of the wind (see Figs. 2 and 3wind omitted). When the bomb leaves the pilot's hand, it is carried forward in a horizontal direction following that of the machine itself by its own momentum imparted to it by the speed at which it was being carried by the 'plane. It, at the same time, commences to fall towards the earth under the influence of gravity. Its horizontal movement, due to momentum, rapidly decreases, whilst its speed in falling quickly increases (Fig. 3). Its course to earth, therefore, takes the form of a curve known as its trajectory. Although these two forces of momentum and gravity can be accurately measured and tabulated, it is not easy to hit even a large object, as a very slight error in judgment as to the speed or height of the machine above the target results in a hopeless miss, to say nothing of the irregularities due to variable wind.

When attacking an airship a 'plane always seeks a position directly above his enemy, as he is then protected, as before mentioned, from the fire of the enemy's crew. To get the best chance of hitting the ship and, at the same time, to save his machine from the disturbing influence of the explosion he hopes to cause, the aeroplane pilot takes a course vertically over that of the airship and parallel with it, but in the opposite direction (Figs. 2 and 3). The 'plane thus passes over the full length of the ship, and; consequently, the pilot may score a hit on some part of the gas-bag, even though his speed and height estimates are considerably at fault. If he dropped his bomb whilst crossing the line of the enemy's course the limit of his useful target would be the width only of the gas-bag instead of its length.

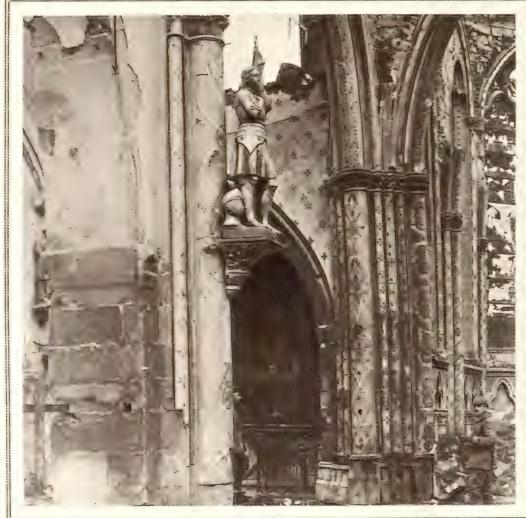
[Continued opposite.



Continued.] HOW IT WORKS: THE TRAJECTORY OF BOMBS DROPPED FROM AEROPLANES UPON AIRSHIPS GOVERNED BY MOMENTUM AND GRAVITY.

By flying in an opposite direction the 'plane improves its chance of getting clear of the explosion area, as the speeds of both machines are tending to part them, whilst, if he flew in the same direction, the ship would be following the 'plane. The trajectory curve made by the bomb is such that in the earlier period of its flight it travels horizontally almost as fast as the 'plane itself. This brings the bomb's

point of impact, and, when the length of the airship is taken into account, the disturbance due to the "explosion," almost vertically below the 'plane, unless the latter is flying at a great height above the ship (See Fig. 2, A, B, and C, and Fig. 3, A.—N.B. B and C in Fig. 3 are misses). Our diagrams are to some extent based on a recent illustrated article in "Flight."—[Drawn by W. B. Robinson.]





ANOTHER WONDERFUL ESCAPE: THE JOAN OF ARC STATUE IN VARENNES CHURCH.

This is another instance of the marvellous escapes from destruction by German gun-fire of several French consecrated statues. The statue shown above is that of Joan of Arc, at Varennes, near where the Maid lived. It was set up in the church. The church itself was shattered to ruins by high-explosive shells: the statue has remained in position unscathed.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

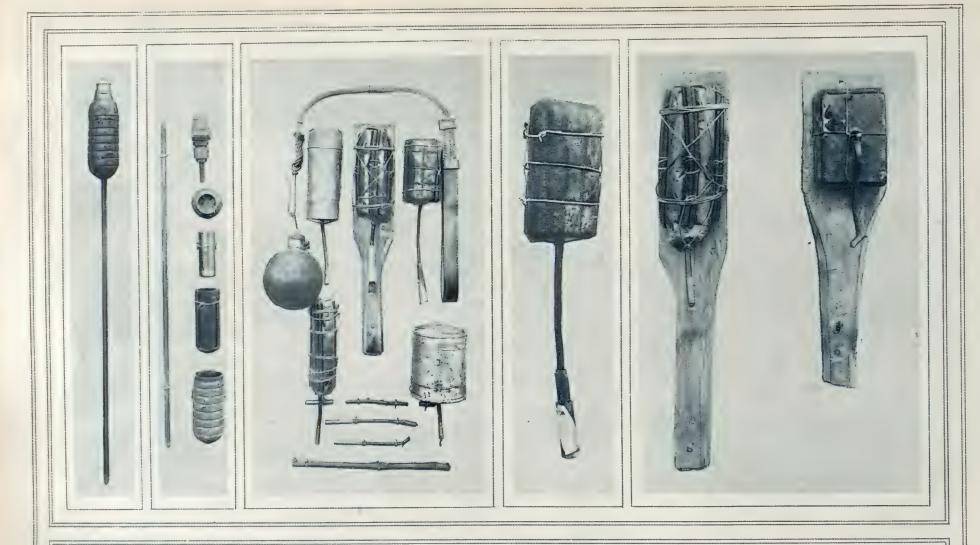
THE KING OF GREECE'S ILLNESS: THE SACRED IKON BROUGHT TO HIM. Above is a photograph of the Sacred Ikon of the Virgin Mary, attributed by a time-honoured legend to St. Luke, which was specially brought to Athens and conveyed in solemn procession from the Cathedral to King Constantine's bedside when the King's illness was in a critical stage.—[Photo. by St. Stephen's Bureau.]



## THE GOOD, KIND GERMAN! SOLDIERS OF THE NATION WHICH BOMBS BABIES, AT A SEASIDE RESORT.

We have here one of the many artfully posed photographs of German soldiers and children that are being circulated in Germany, and sent round broadcast in neutral countries by way of whitewashing the men of that nation which has contrived to kill a number of babies by means of Zeppelin bombs, and certainly could not know how many women and children they would kill by sinking the "Lusitania."

The attitudes and grouping, perhaps, seem a trifle artificial. These are men of the people whose soldiery, if reports are to be believed, have cut off the hands of Belgian and French school-children, spiked babies on bayonets, roasted others alive, tossing them into the flames of burning cottages, and subjected others to unspeakable outrages as set forth on carefully tested evidence.—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]



THE GRENADE IN MODERN TRENCH-WARFARE: FRENCH, BRITISH, AND GERMAN TYPES, INCLUDING THE "BRACELET" AND "RACKET" HAND-GRENADES.

Several types of grenades used in the trench-warfare in France and Flanders, both by the Allies and the enemy, are illustrated here. Photograph No. 1 is a German grenade fired from a rifle, and in No. 2 are seen its component parts; No. 3 shows a French "bracelet" hand-grenade (a round iron ball attached by hook and cord to a leather wrist-bracelet), a French "racket" bomb, a British bomb, and an improvised grenade made from a box; No. 4 is a larger reproduction of a British bomb; No. 5 shows a French and a German "racket" bomb (the German on the right). These "racket" bombs are

improvised by the men in the trenches, and filled with such explosives as are available. They can be made quickly, and are carried in baskets or haversacks, or threaded on a wire slung round the shoulder. In the "bracelet" grenade the leather strap is fastened round the wrist, and the cord attached to it with a hook at the end pulls a firing - plug out of the grenade at the moment of hurling. The German grenade can either be thrown by hand or fired from a rifle. It consists of a copper rod with a cast-iron cylinder at the end, grooved so as to explode in small splinters, and containing explosive.



A TURKISH HOWITZER SHELL JUST MISSING A BATTLE-SHIP: A CLOSE SHAVE DURING ONE OF THE DARDANELLES BOMBARDMENTS.

within range of the Turkish batteries, whether to render assistance to the troops ashore while engaged water of a big howitzer shell quite close to the bows of one of the battle-ships in action, the enemy's in an attack on the Turkish trenches, or operating on occasion independently by shelling enemy gun-positions. shooting is at times dangerously accurate. To make aiming the more difficult for the eventy, the It is not at all a one-sided battle for the big naval guns, leaving the ever-present German submarine attacking ships keep on the move when within bombarding distance.

This photograph shows an everyday scene in the Dardanelles whenever ships of the Allied fleet stand in | and floating-torpedo menace out of reckoning. As we are enabled to see above, by the splash in the



#### FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XII .- SERGEANTS OF THE IST BATTALION THE WELSH GUARDS:

In the group, from left to right, are (Back Row): L-Sgt. B. Pottinger, L-Sgt. W. Herd, L-Sgt. C. Morris, L-Sgt. C. Thomas, L-Sgt. J. Humphreys; (Fourth Row): L-Sgt. R. Mathias, L-Sgt. T. W. Thomas, L-Sgt. T. Callaghan, L-Sgt. H. Matthews, L-Sgt. J. Evans; (Third. Row): Sgt. T. Pearson, Sgt. D. Cossey, Sgt. A. J. Thomas, L-Sgt. C. Branch, L-Sgt. R. E. Parry, L-Sgt. W. Crowley, L-Sgt. A. Mulholland, Sgt. R. Lawson, Sgt. O. Ashford, L-Sgt. C. Lloyd, Sgt. S. Owen, L-Sgt. W. Stokes; (Second Row): Sgt. W. J. Church, C.S.M. G. Woodhouse, C.Q.M.S. T. Orton, C.Q.M.S. R. Young, C.S.M. P. Roberts, C.S.M. A. Pearce,

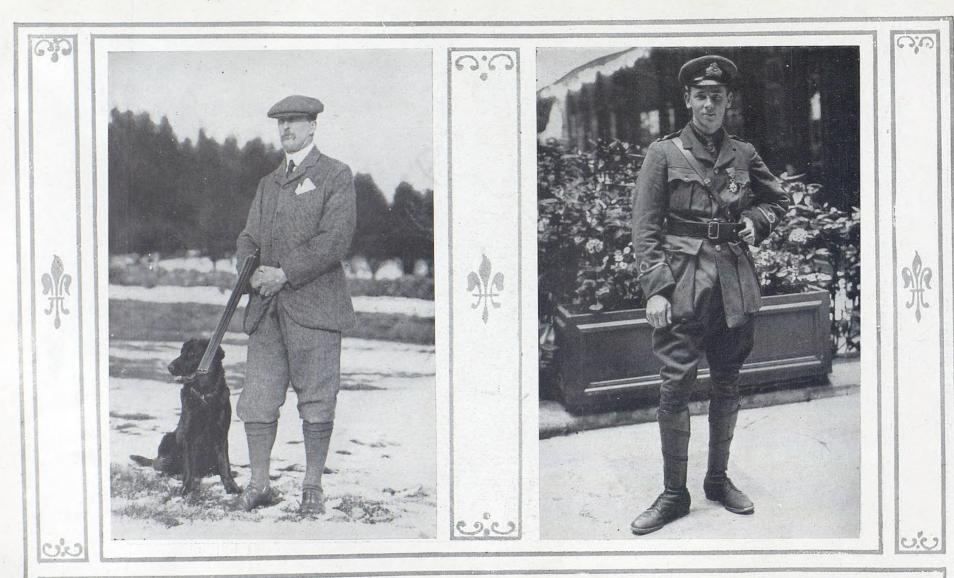
C.S.M. J. G. Harris, C.Q.M.S. J. Beardmore, C.Q.M.S. G. H. Thomas, Sgt. Tailor F. G. Butler, L-Sgt. Shoemaker R. Scott Middie, Sgt. R. Wadeson, L-Sgt. W. Griffiths, Sgt. L. Hunter; (Front Row); C.S.M. Instructor of Musketry B. Pursey, Drum-Major A. G. Blundell, Ord. Room Q.M.S. A. A. Alderson, Regt. Q.M.S. J. M. Smith, Lieut. and Quartermaster W. B. Dabell, Lieut.-Col. W. Murray-Threipland, Major and Adjt. G. C. D. Gordon, Sgt.-Major W. Stevenson, Drill-Sgt. W. Bland, Drill-Sgt. S. J. Dunkley, Armourer-Staff-Sgt. J. Renshaw, Sgt. T. W. Davies.—[Photo. by Bassano.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XII OFFICERS OF THE WELSH GUARDS.

In the group, from left to right, are (Back Row): 2nd Lieut. H. A. Evans Thomas, 2nd Lieut. P. G. Howard, Lieut. P. L. M. Battye, Lieut. H. M. Martineau, 2nd Lieut. B. C. Williams Ellis; (Second Row): 2nd Lieut. G. A. D. Perrins, Lieut. Viscout Clive, Lieut. W. H. J. Lough, Lieut. R. W. Lewis, 2nd Lieut. D. T. V. Hambrough, 2nd Lieut. N. Newall, 2nd Lieut. H. Dene, 2nd Lieut. H. J. Sutton, Lieut. H. E. Allen, Lieut. J. J. P. Evans, 2nd Lieut. J. L. W. Crawshay, 2nd Lieut. J. Randolph; (Third Row): 2nd Lieut. H. T. Rice, Lieut. Lord Newborough, 2nd Lieut. E. R. Martin Smith, 2nd Lieut. G. C. H. | Capt. J. H. Bradney, Capt. F. W. E. Blake. Lord Harlech is the first Colonel.—[Photo. by Bassano.]

Insole, Lieut. H. E. Wethered, 2nd Lieut. Hon. E. F. Morgan, Lieut. K. G. Menzies, 2nd Lieut. W. A. F. Fox Pitt, 2nd Lieut. F. A. V. Copland Griffiths, 2nd Lieut. G. C. H. Crawshay, 2nd Lieut. E. G. Mowbray, Lieut. and Quartermaster W. B. Dabell; (Front Row); Capt. J. V. Taylor, Capt. C. C. L. Fitzwilliams, Major H. H. Bromfield, Capt. R. G. Williams-Bulkeley, Capt. A. P. Palmer, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. W. Murray-Threipland, Major G. S. D. Gordon, Capt. O. T. D. Osmond Williams, D.S.O., Capt. G. W. F. Phillipps,



TO COMMAND THE WELSH GUARDS: COLONEL LORD HARLECH.

Lord Harlech, whose "Gazette" appointment notifies that he will command the Welsh Guards and regimental district, with the temporary rank of Colonel, is a former officer of the Coldstream Guards and a retired Colonel of the Shropshire Imperial Yeomanry. His only son, the Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, has been on duty on the Staff ever since the war began with the Welsh Border Mounted Brigade.—[Photo. S. & G.]

WEARING HIS LEGION OF HONOUR: THE LATE FLIGHT SUB-LIEUT. WARNEFORD, V.C. Flight Sub-Lieut. Warn-ford met his universally deplored death by the cruel irony of Fate while making a test trip with a new machine which was to take but a few minutes. "He wore proudly," says a French acquaintance, "pinned on his breast the Cross of the Legion of Honour, which the Minister of War himself had handed him. In his fall, the Cross penetrated deeply into his chest."—[Photo. by Wyndham.]



THE LATE FLIGHT SUB-LIEUT. WARNEFORD'S V.C. EXPLOIT: THE BOMBED ZEPPELIN IN MID-AIR OVER GHENT FALLING IN FLAMES. Flight Sub-Lieut. Warneford, V.C., according to the letter of a friend of the dead hero, on sighting the Zeppelin over Ghent, made straight at it. He was flying low at first and was attacked by the airship's

quick-firing guns until, by his getting in rear of the Zeppelin, the gunners had to desist to avoid damaging

jerks," until he was well above and directly over the huge dirigible. Then, descending until near enough to make sure of hitting, he "loosed off his bombs and caused the whole thing to explode, with its flames shooting about him." Adds a Ghent eye-witness's narrative: "The airship covering was burning their own craft. Meanwhile Lieut. Warneford was climbing rapidly "by means of successive upward fiercely, and, after some lesser reports and one big explosion, the dirigible dropped on Amandsberg."



### THE ARTILLERY THAT COUNTS JUST NOW: A FRENCH HEAVY GUN IN THE TRENCHES IN THE ST. AUBIN REGION.

Our French Allies have satisfactorily made good the shortage of heavy guns of position with which they began the war, thanks to the marvellous energy with which M. Eugene Schnsider, of the Creusot Works, has devoted the entire resources of his immense establishment to the service of the nation. At the outset of the war he presented as a free gift several batteries constructed for a neutral Power. We see above one of

the heavy French long-range guns, of the same type as some of those that took part in the recent bombardment in the Souchez sector, when 300,000 shells were poured on the German trenches in one day. The gun in its trench is well screened overhead by logs and branches from prying enemy airmen.—
[Official Photographic Service of the French Armies.]